(XLIVth Year.) THE (No. 218[illegible])

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, November 6, 1788.

VIENNA, *July* 10.

NO one can go a ſtep on the enemy's frontiers without meeting picquets of from fifty to two hundred men; beſides which they have built redoubts on all the neighbouring mountains, from whence they can obſerve all the motions of the enemy a great way off, whoſe inveteracy againſt us is dreadful, as the following inſtance of their unheard-of cruelty will ſhew. A major of Croats, 80 years old, mentioned in the official accounts ſome time ago in very high terms, having deſired permiſſion to make a campaign, and obtained it, had the misfortune to be taken by the Boſnians in the firſt encounter, who inſtantly embowelled him alive, in the preſence of a lieutenant, who was unfortunately wounded on the ſame occaſion, and whom they obliged to eat the heart, which was tore from the body of the unfortunate old man. The lieutenant expired immediately at the thoughts of ſo horrid an act, whilſt in the hands of the barbarians, who were opening his mouth by force. So cruel an action was never known but amongſt the Cannibals, and muſt be an eternal reproach to the nation of Boſnians, who paſs for the braveſt in Europe.

Aug. 16. Letters from the Bannat of Temeſwar, of the 7th and 8th inſtant, mention, that a large body of Turkiſh troops made an irruption on the 7th into the Auſtrian territory in that province, and took poſſeſſion of Altorſova, Schupaneck and ſeveral other villages; that they had ſet fire to the two firſt mentioned places and reduced them to aſhes; but that general Wartenſleben, who commands at Meadia, in that neighbourhood, had made the beſt preparations to give the invaders a warm reception at a defile near Schupaneck.

WARSAW, *July* 23.

Our neighbour, the king of Pruſſia, ſeems to be indefatigable in preparing his army for action; and we are now aſſured that he has ordered a corps of obſervation to be forthwith poſted on the frontiers of this kingdom.

We have received the diſagreeable intelligence from Cherſon, that about 8 days ago a fire broke out there, which conſumed all the magazines, containing the proviſions for prince Potemkin's army.

They are putting the troops on the confines of Pruſſia in the beſt condition poſſible, and there is a talk of a Pruſſian army of obſervation, which will conſiſt of 60,000 men, and will be poſted on the frontiers of Poland.

ELSINEUR, *Auguſt* 12.

The Ruſſians have been long accuſtomed to obtain proviſions at Hveen, and in Scania, for which they always paid ready money. On landing for that purpoſe, in the night between the 9th and 10th inſt. in the vicinity of a village called Raa, wholly inhabited by fiſhermen, they were ſuddenly fired upon by a ſtraggling party of Swediſh grenadiers. On this the Ruſſians took to their boats, but ſoon after returned with ſeveral ſhallops, each manned with 160 men, and ſtrongly protected by frigates. On a ſignal being given by the diſcharge of a gun from the admiral's ſhip, they ſet fire to and preſently reduced to aſhes, almoſt the whole village. The wretched inhabitants have ſince applied to Elſingburgh for aſſiſtance and protection, but in vain, the garriſon of that town being in a weak ſtate, and unable to defend itſelf, though in danger of experiencing a ſimilar fate. Every day a number of families are arriving here from Elſingburgh, in order to avoid the threatened fury of the Ruſſian arms.

LONDON, *Auguſt* 2.

Our letters from Peterſburgh are full of rejoicings made there for the prince of Naſſau's victory over the captain pacha. At Vienna, which place the news reached firſt, the demonſtrations of joy were nearly equal.

At Conſtantinople, on the contrary, the greateſt care is taken to conceal it from the people, and to prepare their minds the better for it, when it can no longer be done, as well as to amuſe them for the preſent, Janiſſaries are pretended to be perpetually arriving with accounts of the advantages obtained over the enemy's troops in Moldavia and the Bannat, in confirmation of which ſackfulls of ears and noſes are nailed up againſt the gates, &c. of the ſeraglio; which has had no ſmall effect in quieting the turbulent temper of the Ottomans.

While it has been faſhionable, and not without very good ſhew of reaſon, to deny the character and military talents of Paul Jones, the ſhare that commander has had in the very great naval victory lately obtained over the Turks in the Liman, has given the Ruſſians a very high idea of him. His courage, indeed, never was doubted, and his conduct on this occaſion, is ſaid to have been ſecond to none but that of the prince of Naſſau.

The naval victory lately obtained by the Ruſſians on the Liman, is a circumſtance that may not a little tend to promote the negotiations for a peace. Before this the Turks, if they had not the advantage, at leaſt made ſuch good head againſt their enemies, that the Ottoman pride was greatly raiſed by it. The defeat of their old famous captain pacha will make them hang down their heads again; and unleſs the Swedes ſhould ſtand in the way, a general tranquillity may ſoon take place of the ſound of war, and din of arms.

Aug. 11. A curious circumſtance enough took place laſt week at Cheltenham. An hair-dreſſer, who upon emergency was applied to by a certain great character inſtead of the perſon whoſe peculiar office it is to attend on the royal peruke, ordered a painter to blazon over his door the words, "Hair-dreſſer to the king." The perſon to whom this honour really belongs, felt his dignity hurt, and ſent the uſurper of his title a challenge. It was accepted, and might have produced ſerious conſequences, had not his majeſty himſelf been obliged to interpoſe his royal authority, and declared that if they muſt fight, they ſhould not on pain of his diſpleaſure, uſe any other powder than *Mariſhalls*, or any other weapon than the *puff*.

Aug. 18. The following is the account publiſhed by authority at Stockholm, of the late ſea engagement:

"The Ruſſian fleet of 18 ſail of the line, and 9 frigates, fell in with that of Sweden, conſiſting of 15 ſail of the line and 10 frigates, off the heights of Hoogland, 15 miles from Cronſtadt and 4 from Wyburg, on the 17th of July.

"The Ruſſians having the wind (which was at eaſt) in their favour, began the attack; and admiral Greig in the beginning ſeemed to have the advantage of the duke of Sudermania, who through exceſs of zeal ran the hazard of breaking the line, and attacked him and two other ſhips, and would probably have been taken, if two of the Swediſh fleet, one commanded by the brave captain Killenſtierne, and the other by the deceaſed lieutenant-colonel Balthaſar Horn, had not alſo quitted the line to go to his aſſiſtance.

"These two brave officers attacked the Ruſſians with ſo much vigour and ſucceſs, that they not only relieved their admiral, but ſunk one of the Ruſſians, and took another, commanded by the vice-admiral Berger, with 800 men on board, of whom 500 were killed and wounded.

"After this the action became general, and continued with great loſs of men on both ſides for upwards of 5 hours, during which the Swedes loſt only one ſhip of the line, but the Ruſſians loſt four frigates and thirteen leſſer veſſels. At the end of the action the Ruſſians retired towards the Gulph of Reval, moſtly diſmaſted and ſhattered very much. The ſhip belonging to the Swedes which is miſſing, is commanded by captain Wachmeiſter, and they are in hopes ſhe is gone away to repair, the captain being too brave to ſuffer himſelf to be taken."

The Swediſh conſul has given notice, that during the continuance of the preſent hoſtilities with Ruſſia, his majeſty the king of Sweden is determined to adhere ſtrictly to thoſe principles agreed on by the convention of the armed neutrality, whereby all neutral ſhips that have not contraband goods on board, are declared free from capture and confiſcation.

The preſumption, which is every day becoming ſtronger, that the king of Pruſſia will be drawn into the war between the northern powers, has given ſome alarm; and the ſtocks have fallen in conſequence. The alliance, into which we have recently entered with the king of Pruſſia, it is thought, may eventually involve England.

Much has been ſaid about the king of Pruſſia entering the liſts of the belligerent powers; and much depends upon his will in this reſpect. It is generally underſtood, that his conduct will be regulated by that of Denmark, viz. if Denmark joins Ruſſia—Pruſſia will join Sweden.

It is now certainly known that the money with which Sweden has gone to war came from Spain. The conduct of Spain has at all times been explicit as to Ruſſia's gaining acceſs to the Mediterranean, and on this occaſion ſhe has furniſhed the means of ſuch a diverſion as muſt convince the Ruſſians feelingly of the folly of their attempt.

Sept. 2. By letters from Elſineur, dated the 19th Auguſt, we learn, that the Ruſſian ſquadron returned to the Kohl the 17th, ſometimes under ſail, at others at anchor off Gallelye, and have made 3 more prizes of little value.

From Warſaw, Aug. 9, we learn, that the Ruſſian miniſter, count Stackelberg, has juſt received accounts that 2000 Ruſſians attacked 660 Swediſh grenadiers near Wilmanſtrand, and drove them from their poſt, after killing 100 and taking 50 priſoners. By the next poſt we expect a confirmation of the above.

Engagement by land between the SWEDES *and* RUSSIANS.

The foreign information of this paper is always confirmed by ſucceeding events, and it is now well authenticated, that a very bloody engagement has happened between the Swedes and Ruſſians on the borders of Finland. Every thing that could animate the troops on both ſides exiſted. Both the king of Sweden and the grand duke of Ruſſia headed their reſpective forces.

In the onſet—the Ruſſians had conſiderably the advantage, and attacked the left wing of the Swediſh forces with great bravery and effect—taking from them the whole of their artillery, with 500 priſoners. The king at the head of a few regiments inſtantly flew to their relief, and the ſoldiers, animated by the preſence and example of their ſovereign, rallied and charged afreſh with the greateſt fury and conduct, and put to flight the whole of the Ruſſian army. The count Muſchim Pouſkin and 4000 priſoners, with the whole artillery fell into the hands of the Swedes. The grand duke retreated with the ſcattered remains of his army into the fortreſs of Wyburg, which was immediately inveſted by the king of Sweden.

The capture of Wyburg is of the laſt importance to Ruſſia, for ſhould it fall, Peterſburgh muſt be open to every danger and attack, and in all probability will ſurrender. The plunder of this place would pay the expences of the whole war.

The above news is confirmed to us through various channels, and leaves but little room to doubt. It comes from three different quarters.

The report of a ſecond engagement by ſea, between theſe powers, as it now comes to us, leaves little room to doubt its veracity. Letters from Pillau and Konningſberg ſpeak of it as certain. The loſs of the Ruſſians is two ſhips of the line, which, it is ſaid, are arrived at Stockholm. The fight took place between Helſingfors and Revel.

The town of Frederickſham in Ruſſian Finland is inveſted by ſea and land, and has been cannonaded with great ſucceſs. The Swediſh armed galleys do great execution.

Sept. 3. By a private letter received by the mail which arrived on Sunday from Elſineur, we are informed that the Swediſh cruiſers in the Baltic had taken a Ruſſian frigate, with 30 ſail of merchantmen under her convoy richly laden.

Extract of a letter from Frankfort, Auguſt 18.

"We are aſſured that his majeſty the emperor is ſo much diſpleaſed at the treacherous behaviour of the pacha of Scutari towards his deputies, that he has reſolved to inſiſt upon his head being made a preliminary to any propoſals of peace; and we alſo learn that the grand viſier, to whom the pacha of Scutari ſent the heads of the imperial deputies, had ſent them back again with this reprimand:—"You have behaved as much like a villain to the emperor of Germany as you have to the grand ſignior, your rightful ſovereign; you are a traitor, without one principle of honour, and a time will come when vengeance will be taken for all your crimes."

The letters which brought the above accounts mention, that the Montenegrins, one of whoſe chiefs the treacherous Mahmud has alſo put to death, are ſo exaſperated againſt him, that they have taken an oath among themſelves to join the imperial troops, and not to lay down their arms till they have entirely ſubdued Albania, and taken the traitor Mahmud either dead or alive."

ZANTE, (*an iſland in the Mediterranean*) *May* 25.

I arrived here on the 17th inſt. after a paſſage of 19 days; and it was very lucky I did not arrive ſooner, as there were cruiſing off here, four of the moſt daring pirates that ever infeſted theſe ſeas; they ſpare the lives of no nation. About three weeks ago they took a Dutch ſhip; the captain only begged the life of a little boy, his ſon, about thirteen years of age; which the pirate took and ſtabbed before his face, and then murdered the whole crew, took out what they pleaſed, and ſunk the ſhip.

However, two days before I arrived here, five Ruſſian privateers came off the iſland, and fell in with one of them; theſe pirates are manned with Greeks, Sclavonians and a ſet of daring fellows; mounting from 16 to 30 guns each; the pirate engaged the whole 5 a day and night, but being drove into a bay in this iſland, was obliged to let go his anchor, but ſtill kept them off; nor did he ſtrike, but on condition that they ſhould not be made ſlaves, and the commodore gave his word they ſhould not; they then took the priſoners on board, and came round into the road; but the Greek was not ſo good as his word, for the next morning he made the ſignal for all the captains, and then ordered all his priſoners upon deck forward. He told the captains to follow his example; he then went into the forecaſtle, drew his ſabre, ordered the pirate captain before him, who was but juſt alive, and gave him two cuts acroſs the face; the reſt followed his example. After that, a ſailor, who had his brother killed in the engagement, went to the captain, and aſked the favour that he might have the finiſhing of the pirate captain, which was granted; he then went to the captain, and ſtabbed him in the breaſt; then took a piece of bread, ſteeped it in the pirate's blood as it ran down, and eat it; then cut off from his face the fleſh piece by piece: He was two hours expiring.

They quartered and threw overboard 52: and all the commodore made a preſent of to one of the captains, to maſſacre in the ſame manner: Moſt of the bodies have drove on ſhore here ſince I arrived; I muſt have paſſed the other three in the night, as they made for the foot of the gulph.

BOSTON, *October* 18.

We are informed that there is a letter in town from governor St. Clair, which gives an account of an attack made by the Indians on the federal troops, ſtationed in the Weſtern Country, in which a conſiderable number of the latter were killed and wounded.

Oct. 20. Monday evening laſt, a fiſhing ſchooner, bound out, juſt as ſhe had got abreaſt of the caſtle, about eight o'clock, blew up. There were three men on board, one in his hammock in the cabin, and two on deck. It appeared they had on board three pounds of powder, under the hammock where this man lay. How it took fire is unaccountable; but it blew the man in the hammock into the chimney of the cabin, one on deck up the forecaſtle, and the other near the fore-maſt. And what is moſt ſurpriſing of all, neither received any damage.

Captain Sparrow Hawes, who arrived here on Saturday laſt, has favoured us with a Trinidad news-paper of the 22d Auguſt, from which we have extracted the following more particular account of the late hurricane in the Weſt-Indies, than has yet come to hand.

ST. PIERRE, (*Martinique*) *Auguſt* 21.

It is with grief that we ſee ourſelves obliged to retrace the memorable epoch of 1780. We are not able to give an exact deſcription of the preſent diſaſter, of which our colony has been the deplorable victim. Since the 11th, the atmoſphere became very low and foggy, which was a ſiniſter prognoſtic. In the evening of the 13th, the inconſtancy of the winds, the calms which were frequently ſucceeded by light winds, and the extraordinary heat we experienced, gave much uneaſineſs to all obſervers, which ſoon unluckily were juſtified.

The 14th, in the morning, the wind at N. N. E. blew very violently, attended by a few ſhowers of rain, the barometer had deſcended about two lines, and at 11 o'clock deſcended many more with great rapidity. All the remarks which foretel hurricanes manifeſted themſelves at this time; the greyiſh clouds collected in a large body to the northward; the horizon became foggy in all quarters; whirlwinds were obſerved to run with great havock on the ſeat and to form a kind of water-ſpouts. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the wind, almoſt north, became ſuddenly ſo furious, that we doubted no longer of the misfortunes that would befal this colony; every perſon thought of nothing elſe but to ſave their lives and properties from the terrible ſcourge that was threatening them. The drogghing and American veſſels at anchor in our road, got under way. The unfortunate navigators were under the cruel neceſſity of expoſing themſelves to the mercy of the waves and winds, to avoid the loſs of their veſſels, which otherwiſe without doubt would have gone on ſhore.

Half an hour after 4 in the evening, a French ſloop loaded with cotton, which had arrived in the morning from Gaudaloupe, tried all ſhe could to get under way, but all her endeavours were in vain—ſhe wrecked at Magdalen wharf—The American ſchooner Lucretia met with the ſame fate: ſhe run on ſhore at the entrance of the river, next the fort; (the cotton has been ſaved, and no perſon loſt their lives by theſe two ſhipwrecks.) Some minutes after ſix o'clock, the hurricane ſeemed to diminiſh, and allowed us a ſhort time to leave our houſes, to diſcover its calamitous effects; but we were ſoon obliged to ſhut them up again: The wind re-aſſumed all its fury, and continued with devaſtation till ſeven o'clock and ſixteen minutes in the evening. The barometer was then in its middle term: A few minutes afterwards the wind abated and varied for a ſhort time, to N.W. and S.W.—the barometer roſe again by that time about four lines, and remained ſo about an hour. At 49 minutes paſt ſeven, the wind run to the ſouthward, and broke out with ſuch violence, that every perſon was afraid it would continue in that quarter for ſome time, which inevitably would have been the total ruin of our town, and the ſouth ſide of the iſland—fortunately it did not continue its violence longer than 22 or 25 minutes. At three quarters paſt 8 o'clock, the barometer began to riſe again till the next morning, when it gained its middle term.

The 15th, at day break, deſirous to know our loſſes, we judged, by the damage which the houſes of St. Peter had ſuſtained, by the tiles that had fallen into the ſtreets of the town, and the ſorrowful aſpect and devaſtation of the neighbouring plantations, that the different quarters of the iſland, from a Pointe de Precheur, to Sainte Marie, more expoſed to the north wind, would have ſuffered conſiderably. But how far were we from a juſt idea of the ſituation of theſe quarters, and their diſaſters! What has been our ſorrow when we learned that the traces of the late hurricane were at leaſt as terrible as the hurricane in the year 1766. The inhabitants, witneſſes and victims of this diſaſter, cannot form to themſelves terms to deſcribe the horror of this unfortunate moment. How dare we undertake to give a juſt idea thereof?—Eſtates entirely deſtroyed, and upon which it is in vain to ſearch the veſtiges of the buildings and plantations; many miſerable creatures tried to ſave their lives by retiring from one building to another, and notwithſtanding could not avoid death. The lamentable cries of terror, diſpair and grief, could hardly be diſtinguiſhed among the continual roaring of the winds and noiſe occaſioned by the tumbling of the buildings. The fathers of the families ſurrounded by their children and ſervants, conſidering the danger they were in, by ſtaying in a rocking houſe, or to expoſe themſelves by going out to be cruſhed to pieces; ſlaves buried under the ruins, others mortally wounded by the beams and tiles, and children defying all dangers to ſave their fathers; a girl was killed in performing this act of filial affection: women killed, or dangerouſly wounded in the laſt aſylum they reſorted to; others fainting away, and carried by their ſlaves into the country, the terrified mothers preſſing their infants to their breaſts, and ſeeming not afraid of death, but for their ſakes; finally, the moſt fortunate individuals in this dreadful moment, and the moſt worthy of envy, lay in the fields expoſed to the violence of the wind and rain, and every moment on the point of loſing their lives. Such is the deſcription, and ſtill too feeble to form an idea of what ſtate the inhabitants of Precheurs, Baſſe Pointe, La Grande-Ance, Marigot, and the quarters expoſed to the northward, have found themſelves on the 14th, between 5 and 6 o'clock in the evening. There is hardly any perſon, in this unfortunate part of the iſland, whoſe poſſeſſions have not been deſtroyed, and almoſt all the manufactory. It has been obſerved to the windward of of the iſland, that at three quarters paſt 5, the barometer deſcended 5 lines lower than in 1766, and that it came as far as 27 inches and 4 lines, which proves that this moment the wind ſurpaſſed in impetuoſity the epoch before mentioned; if the wind had continued half an hour longer, with the ſame violence, the iſland muſt have been inevitably deſtroyed.

NEWPORT, *October* 16.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Benedict, of Lebanon, to the reverend preſident Stiles, of Yale college, giving an account of a remarkable change in the complexion of an Indian.

"This Indian is about forty years of age, he calls himſelf by the name of Samuel Adams, and was born at Farmington, in the ſtate of Connecticut; he is tall and well made, his hair is long, coarſe, and of a pure Indian black, but grows out of a ſkin as white as a lilly. He tells me that he began to whiten about two years before I ſaw him, which was in July, 1786—the white firſt appeared upon his breaſt, and gradually ſpread from thence. I carefully examined him, and found him to be entirely white, except the prominent parts of his face, viz. his forehead, cheek bones, noſe, and about his chin, which were of a pure Indian colour, and I think darker than common for that nation: the colours in his face did not form a ſhade by running into each other, but were both of them entire to the very line of contact, and exhibited a very groteſque appearance. His arms were white, but his hands were pied, and his fingers of the natural Indian colour; it was the ſame with his feet as with his hands, they were interſperſed with the natural tawn, his toes are black, but his legs and thighs are wholly white: what is worthy of obſervation is, that the white is perfectly natural and very fair for an Engliſhman. I compared him with fourteen or fifteen perſons that were at my houſe, of both ſexes, and he was viſibly the faireſt: he told me that he had enjoyed an uninterrupted ſtate of health both before and ſince he began to whiten. He appears pleaſed with his tranſmutation; but, alas! he has ſtill Indian enough to diſregard his promiſe, and to intoxicate himſelf with ſpirits. By information of others, who have ſeen him ſince theſe obſervations were made, the remaining black ſtill continues to diſappear."

HARTFORD, *October* 20.

By a gentleman who left Marietta, on the Muſkingum, three weeks ſince, we are favoured with the following information:—That there was a favourable proſpect of a treaty with the Indians in the courſe of the preſent month, numbers of different tribes were then on the ſpot and appeared friendly, and col. Brant and other chiefs were daily expected in—That though there was no appearance of hoſtilities at preſent, yet ſtrict attention is paid to ſecure and defend the ſettlers—That the ſquare of buildings at Campus Martius are nearly completed, and alſo the block-houſes, (one of which is placed at each corner of the ſquare.)—That laws agreeable to the conſtitution, are publiſhed by the governor and judges—civil and military officers are appointed—courts have been held—unanimity prevails, and it is hoped from the preſent diſpoſition of the people, that good order and regularity will be their characteriſtic.

POUGHKEEPSIE, *October* 21.

Laſt Friday evening, about 20 minutes after ſix o'clock, an uncommonly large meteor was obſerved in this place, to kindle almoſt in the zenith, and ſhoot, with the rapidity of the uſual flight of birds, towards the ſouth, till within about 30 degrees of the horizon, when it burſt into a number of fragments of fire, and diſappeared. It kindled a train of flame in its courſe, occupying at leaſt ten or eleven degrees; or, the ſpace that a ſtick ſeven inches long, extended the full length of a man's arm, would meaſure in the ſky. It gave a light ſo conſiderable that the ſmalleſt ſubſtances might be ſeen with eaſe on the ground. About 4 minutes after this appearance, a loud rumbling noſe reſembling the paſſing of loaded waggons over frozen ground (not unlike diſtant thunder, but more uniform) was heard in the eaſt, apparently low towards the earth, and continued about half a minute. The day had been warm and ſomething ſmoaky, with the wind at ſouth-weſt, and the atmoſphere uncommonly free from clouds, particularly at the time theſe phænomenons happened.

A gentleman who was near thirty miles eaſt of this place, ſaw the ſame meteor, and gives an account of it as above related.

ELIZABETH-TOWN, *October* 22.

As a marvelous circumſtance, we mention the following, the authenticity of which we vouch for:—Mr. John Hogan, at Ringwood, Bergen county, has a bitch 9 months old, that has never had a whelp, but has ſo attached herſelf to a litter of kittens, and they to her, as to ſuckle them conſtantly; and appears to have a ſufficient quantity of milk for their nouriſhment. And what is ſingular, ſeparate them and put the kittens to their natural parent, they appear very diſcontented, and mew inceſſantly until they find the bitch again.

PHILADELPHIA, *October* 22.

The king of Sweden, it is well known, was never deemed a monarch of great pecuniary reſources; but ſuch is the turn in his finances, that all contracts for naval and military ſtores are now paid for in ready money. This diſplay of wealth gives wonderful vigour to the exertions in every department. His majeſty has viſited the dock-yards at Carlicroon, and the arſenals at Stockholm. He animated the artificers by his own activity. He told them, that the ſafety of their country reſted chiefly on their zeal, in the glorious cauſe in which he was going to engage. "Remember (ſaid he) the days of Charles XII. who brought the pride of Ruſſia to its proper ſtate of humiliation."

The king of Sweden has ranked high in the opinion of mankind ever ſince he accompliſhed the great revolution in favour of his people, which reſtored to them the bleſſings of freedom. His addreſs on that occaſion to every order of his ſubjects, ſhewed he poſſeſſed a mind capable of diſcriminating between the prerogative of the governor and the privileges of the governed; and of acting conformably to the obligations of regal juſtice. From that period to the preſent he has reigned over a contented and a flouriſhing kingdom; and being at length rouſed into action, which appears to be the reſult of reflecting rather than capricious policy, there is no doubt but he will continue to ſupport the ſuperior greatneſs of his own character, and to vindicate the military genius of the Swediſh people.

Oct. 24. We learn from Lectoure, via Paris, that a moſt dreadful thunder ſtorm happened in that city the 3d of June, which nearly deſtroyed the tower of the cathedral, and did very conſiderable damage, ſo as greatly to alarm all the neighbourhood. The dreadful and unexampled hurricane, which ravaged the city of Lectoure, and all the neighbouring pariſhes, on the 28th of June laſt year, had already greatly damaged the cathedral, upon which the preſent ſtorm fell. The hail, which has laid waſte the country round, was ſo large and abundant, that the memory of man does not furniſh an inſtance of any thing ſo diſaſtrous.

A comet for ſome days paſt has appeared in the north-eaſt. It riſes about 3 o'clock in the morning, and is viſible to the naked eye, which gives an excellent opportunity for obſervation, and an accurate obſerver may make diſcoveries of theſe ſurpriſing ſtars hitherto unknown.

An addreſs to the Engliſh and French nations—Being the concluſion of M. de Calonne's anſwer to M. Neckar, on the French finances.

"Muſt a fatal rivalſhip always diſunite, and too often arm againſt each other, two people, whoſe natural poſition offers no ſubject of diſpute, and who, owing to their reciprocal advantages have nothing for which to envy each other! As their diviſion is the ſupport of the hoſtilities of others, their alliance would be the ſeal of univerſal peace. They alone are in a condition to furniſh the expences of a long war; and when diſcord ſprings up, by the quarrels of other princes, they alone, if they are dupes enough to take part, ſacrifice commerce, treaſures and proſperity. O nations, without contradiction the moſt enlightened of all upon the globe, be better acquainted with your true intereſts! As enemies, you can only mutually exhauſt your ſtrength, and vainly drench the earth with your blood; as friends, you can impoſe on the earth the mild condition of general tranquillity. When can there be a more favourable conjuncture for forming the hope of ſeeing you partaking in, or rather exerciſing together, this truly divine function, than when each has the happineſs to be governed by a moderate, pacific and virtuous king?"

SAVANNA, (*Georgia*) *October* 2.

On the night of the 24th ult. about 12 o'clock, a party of Indians came to Mr. Quarterman's plantation in Liberty county. A ſmall guard that was at the place run to the negro houſe and fired on them; they returned the fire and went off with two negroes. The guard ſent immediately to lieutenant-colonel Stewart, who collected a few men and purſued. The following is a copy of his letter to colonel Maxwell, after his return:

"*Newport*, *September* 26.

"Dear colonel,

"Yeſterday morning, after a robbery was committed at Mr. Quarterman's, I ſtarted with twelve men on the trail of the robbers; four miles above the Doctors creek came to where the trail divided, the one making for Oſwald's Bluff, the other keeping the direct road for Beard's, and being very deſirous of retaining the property, but not knowing which party they were with, induced me to divide my ſmall, though brave party. Accordingly lieutenant Way, of the firſt company, took out ſix men and purſued them towards Oſwald's Bluff; myſelf, with the remaining ſix, proceeded on the trail to Beard's, but the Indians, which ſeemed to make for Oſwald's, after going ſome diſtance that way in a large ſwamp, ſcattered and rejoined the other party for Beard's. By this means lieutenant Way was at a great loſs, however proceeded to the Bluff. I proceeded on with great care, knowing by their trail their numbers muſt be much ſuperior to mine; therefore did not come up with them till half paſt 12 o'clock. About two miles this ſide of Beard's Bluff I made a charge upon them; they immediately faced about, and ſeeing my ſmall number, met me with great courage. After killing two of them I ordered a retreat, two of our horſes being wounded, and thinking it moſt prudent to retire to get lieutenant Way's party, which was to wait at an appointed place twelve miles off; but on my return

about two miles from the place of action, I fell in an ambuſcade croſſing a ſmall ſwamp or branch, when an unfortunate young ſoldier (Mr. William Quarterman) received a mortal wound. After coming up with Way's party, being very late in the day, and not having any proviſions, and having a dead man whom I wiſhed to get into the ſettlements, I was induced to return. The number of the Indians ſuppoſed to be about twenty. If no aſſiſtance is given the back ſettlers more than heretofore, the ſettlement to the ſouthward of me will be broke up in a few days. I am, dear colonel, with eſteem, your's, &c.

" D. STEWART.

" Colonel James Maxwell."

BALTIMORE, *October* 28.

Extract of a letter from Cronſtadt-Mole, (Ruſſia) to a gentleman at Boſton, dated July 31, 1788, received by the brig Good Hope, which arrived there, a few days ago, in a ſhort paſſage from Ruſſia.

" I find here nothing but war and preparations for war—the Swedes and Ruſſians are earneſtly engaged—there hath been one battle with their fleets, and another with their armies. The Ruſſians brought in here a ſhip of 60 guns with the rear admiral of the Swedes—and the Swedes have taken a 74 from them—the report is that the Ruſſians have loſt four ſail of the line. I expect ſoon to hear of another engagement, for I fell in, two days ago, with ſeven ſhips of the Swedes, and the port of their fleet is not above thirty-five leagues from this place, and it is ſaid their fleet is ſuperior to the Ruſſians. Yeſterday I paſſed through the Ruſſian fleet, commanded by admiral Greig, conſiſting of ſeventeen ſail of the line and four frigates; they were not above ten leagues apart, and if the reſt of the Swedes come out, there muſt be a ſevere action. Which of the armies got the better, am not able to inform you, but by what I can learn, both were willing to retire."

ANNAPOLIS, *November* 6.

On Thurſday laſt the Jockey Club purſe of ſixty guineas, was run for over the courſe near this city, and won by Mr. William Waſhington's roan mare Fanny Maykim.

On Friday the ſubſcription purſe of ſixty pounds, was run for over the ſame courſe, and won by Mr. John Brooks's bay horſe Cincinnatus. And

On Saturday the ſubſcription purſe of thirty pounds, was won by Mr. William M. Wilkinſon's bay horſe Fearnought.

Hugh Sherwood, of Huntington, James Tilghman, David Kerr and Samuel Chamberlaine, Eſquires, are elected delegates to repreſent Talbot county in the preſent general aſſembly. And,

John Stewart, Gillis Polk, John Gale and Henry Waggaman, Eſquires, are elected for Somerſet county.

Zebdiel Potter, Eſquire, is elected for Caroline county, and not Nathaniel Potter.

" On the 1ſt inſtant, departed this life, after a tedious illneſs, SINGLETON WOOTTON, Eſquire, merchant, Queen-Anne, Patuxent river, univerſally beloved and regretted, he met, or rather embraced, his approaching end with the greateſt piety and chriſtian confidence of a future and a happy ſtate."

November 4, 1788.

To be SOLD to the higheſt bidder for ready caſh, on the plantation of the late ROBERT DAVIDG, on Thurſday, the 20th day of November, if fair, if not the next fair day,

SEVERAL valuable negroes, black cattle, horſes, ſheep and hogs, houſehold and kitchen furniture, the crop of Indian corn, peaſe, beans, hay and fodder. The ſale to begin at 11 o'clock, and continued till ſold.

JOSHUA YATES, Acting Executor.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC SALE, on Thurſday, the 27th of November, 1788,

THE property of Mr. Walter Gott, and Mrs. Anne Gott, of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, conſiſting of negroes, horſes, hogs, cattle and furniture, a crop of corn and tobacco; the terms will be made known on the day of ſale. All perſons having any claims againſt the eſtate, are deſired to bring them in, on or before the day of ſale; and thoſe indebted are deſired to make payment, as no further indulgence can be given, by

BENJAMIN BURGESS, } Adminiſtrators.
JOHN CHEW. } de bonis non.

Charles county, October 2[illegible], 1788.

To be SOLD, on a liberal credit, on Monday the 15th of December next, at PUBLIC VENDUE, if not ſooner diſpoſed of at private ſale, in which caſe due notice will be given,

MAXWELL's SEAT, containing 500 acres of land, pleaſantly ſituated on the river Patuxent, two miles above Benedict; there are on the premiſes, a large orchard of the fineſt fruit trees, a large and commodious dwelling houſe, kitchen, carriage houſe, with other neceſſary buildings. At the ſame time will be diſpoſed of, ſeveral improved LOTS, in the town of Benedict, and the tobacco warehouſe. Poſſeſſion will be given to the purchaſers, on complying with the terms of ſale, which will be known, by application to major JOHN SWAN, in Baltimore, or the ſubſcriber, at Allen's Freſh.

JOHN CAMPBELL.

October 28, 1788.

THIS is to forewarn all perſons from truſting or dealing with MONNIKEY MOSS, on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts ſhe may contract from the date hereof.

JAMES MOSS.

October 30, 1788.

To be RENTED, and poſſeſſion given the firſt day of December next,

THE houſe or tenement at preſent occupied by Mr. Thomas Rutland, junior, on the head of South-river. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber.

JOSEPH HOWARD, Jun.

George-town, October 25, 1788.

WAS loſt on Wedneſday, the 22d inſt. between Mr. Humphry Belt's and London-town, a SILVER WATCH, maker's name ROBERT ALLAN, LONDON, No. 425. The ſubſcriber's name may be ſeen on one of the papers within the caſe. Whoever will deliver the ſaid watch to me, or Mr. Humphry Belt, ſhall be generouſly rewarded.

RICHARD J. ORME.

THE ſubſcribers being appointed by the honourable the chancellor truſtees for William Sprigg Bowie, requeſt a meeting of the creditors of the ſaid Bowie, at Upper-Marlborough, on Wedneſday, the 3d day of December next, having ſome matters to lay before them, which the truſtees think of conſequence and neceſſary to have their advice.

SAMUEL HEPBURN,
Oct. 28, 1788. THOMAS CLARK.

Twenty Guineas Reward.

Upper Marlborough, October 28, 1788.

WENT away from the ſubſcriber, on Friday laſt, a mulatto man named SIMON, a good blackſmith, twenty-eight years of age, five feet ten inches high, one of his ankles is larger than the other, carries himſelf pretty erect and of ſoft inſinuating manners; his mother and brothers live with Henry May, blackſmith, near South river church, where, it is probable, he may be ſecreted at times; his wife lives in Baltimore with Samuel Chaſe, Eſquire, ſo that he will, perhaps, divide his time between thoſe places. Ten guineas will be given to any perſon ſecuring the above fellow, ſo that I get him again, or the above reward, if brought home.

D. MAGRUDER.

All maſters of veſſels are hereby cautioned againſt taking him on board.

TAKEN up by the ſubſcriber, living in Prince-George's county, Maryland, a white MARE, about fourteen hands high, ſeventeen or eighteen years old, paces and trots, has no perceivable brand, her off eye is out. The owner is deſired to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

Oct. 27, 1788. NATHAN MILES.

TAKEN up as ſtray, by OWEN ELDER, living in Anne-Arundel county, a gray MARE, about thirteen hands and an half high, trots and gallops, branded on the right ſhoulder I B, about ſeven or eight years old. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

October 21, 1788.

Three Pounds Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber's plantation, in Prince-George's county, Maryland, about three miles from the Alexandria ferry, two months ago, a NEGRO MAN named ISAAC, about 28 years of age, raw boned, ſmall legged, looks down caſt when ſpoken to, with a flat open noſe, about five feet 7 or 8 inches high, is a very artful cunning fellow, and determined to be free and independent at any rate. He had on when he went away a white coat, nankeen embroidered waiſtcoat, and white dimetty breeches, which he may probably change. Whoever ſecures the ſaid negro, ſo that I get him again, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, and reaſonable charges, if brought home, paid by me.

PETER SAVARY.

JOHN HYDE,

BOOT AND SHOE-MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he has opened a ſhop in Conduit-ſtreet, oppoſite to Mr. George Mann's new building, where he makes BOOTS and SHOES in the neateſt manner, on the ſhorteſt notice, and loweſt terms. He hopes by his attention and punctuality to merit the cuſtom of thoſe who pleaſe to favour him with their commands, and from the experience he has had, and ſerving his time with Mr. WILLIAM GOLDSMITH, that he is qualified for the taſk.

N. B. JOURNEYMEN are wanted at the above buſineſs.

Charles county, October 15, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber, late inſpector at Chickamuxon warehouſe, intends to apply, by petition, to the next general aſſembly of Maryland, praying relief from the damages he has ſuſtained by the loſs of tobacco from the ſaid warehouſe, and other places near the ſaid warehouſe, at which, tobacco during the war, and while he was inſpector, was directed to be lodged, which tobacco was ſtolen or deſtroyed by means that the ſubſcriber could not prevent.

SAMUEL LUCKETT.

Baltimore, October [illegible], 1788.

THE public are hereby informed, that a STAGE for Annapolis will ſtart from Baltimore on Mondays and Fridays, at 8 o'clock, from the houſe of Mr. JOHN STARCK, (Indian-Queen,) and will arrive at Annapolis the ſame days; and on Tueſdays and Saturdays will ſtart from Mr. GEORGE MANN's at 8 o'clock, for Baltimore-town.—Price of each paſſenger ten ſhillings, and in proportion for one hundred and fifty weight of baggage.

The proprietor of theſe ſtages for the convenience of paſſengers, and the tranſportation of the public mail, has provided a complete STAGE COACH, and able horſes, by which he means to continue a regular and conſtant communication between the above places, with attention and diſpatch.—He hopes his exertions therein will not fail to merit the generous patronage of the public.

HENRY STOUFFER.

St. Mary's county, October 13, 1788.

To be SOLD, or RENTED,

A HOUSE and LOT in Hamburgh, on Wiccocomico river; it is an elegant ſtand for a ſtore, as the inſpection is held there—there is a good landing. Any perſon or perſons inclining to purchaſe or rent may know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, at ſaid houſe.

WILLIAM M'KEVER.

Annapolis, October 27, 1788.

Purſuant to the laſt will and teſtament of JOHN CAMPBELL, late of this city, deceaſed, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Tueſday, the 11th of November next, on the premiſes,

A LOT of GROUND, containing one acre, near the river Severn, with the improvements thereon. The terms will be made known on the day of ſale.

FRANCES CAMPBELL, Executrix.

THE ſubſcriber intends to petition the next general aſſembly of Maryland, to releaſe him from Montgomery county gaol, for debts which he is unable to pay.

HENRY WATSON.

October 21, 1788.

APPLICATION will be made to the next county court, for Saint Mary's, for a commiſſion to mark and bound that part of Trent Neck and Greenfield's Diſcovery, now in the ſubſcriber's poſſeſſion, and alſo the boundaries of thoſe tracts of land, which were included in Trent Neck by patent of confirmation.

SUSANNA TRUMAN HAWKINS.

October 20, 1788.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

THE ſubſcriber, of Prince-George's county, in the month of October, 1787, had a tobacco-houſe, full of tobacco, conſumed by fire in the night, and on the night of the 28th of Auguſt laſt, he had ſeven ſtacks of wheat and rye deſtroyed in the ſame manner, and an attempt at the ſame time was made to burn a new and valuable tobacco-houſe with three hogſheads of packed tobacco, a quantity of plantation utenſils, and a variety of other valuable property, therein. On the night preceding the evening when the aforeſaid tobacco-houſe was burnt, Notley Young, Eſquire, for whom the ſubſcriber is manager, loſt a tobacco-houſe by fire. The ſubſcriber is fully convinced that theſe misfortunes were not occaſioned by accident, but that ſome depraved and hardened wretch has ſecretly and wilfully attempted his ruin by the commiſſion of thoſe enormities. The above reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS is hereby offered to any perſon who will apprehend and ſecure the perpetrator or perpetrators of the crimes above mentioned, ſo that they be brought to condign puniſhment.

NATHAN SOPER.

Annapolis, September 26, 1788.

JUST IMPORTED

In the ſhip WILLING TOM, captain GEORGE JEFFERY, from LONDON, and for ſale, on the moſt reaſonable terms, for

CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE, by

JOHN PETTY, and Co.

A general aſſortment of merchandize ſuitable for the preſent and approaching ſeaſon.

September 24, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber intends petitioning the next general aſſembly of Maryland, for a charter for a fair to be held at Warwick, in Cecil county.

DANIEL CHARLES HEATH.

September 1, 1788.

THE ſubſcribers mean to petition the next general aſſembly to make good a title to one thouſand acres of land, lying in Baltimore county, given by the ſtate of Maryland to their reſpective wives.

THOMAS H. HANSON,
HORATIO BELT.

Sept. 1, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the veſtry of Saint Peter's pariſh in Talbot county, intend to petition the next general aſſembly for an act to [illegible] the title of three acres of land, whereon the church ſtands, to the ſaid veſtry and their ſucceſſors for ever.

[illegible]

SAMUEL HUTTON, COACH-MAKER,

BEGS leave to inform the public, and his old cuſtomers, that he has ſupplied himſelf with a parcel of valuable timber of the beſt quality, and materials, for the carriage making buſineſs in all its various branches, and moſt approved faſhions. Thoſe who pleaſe to favour him with their commands, will be kindly received and punctually attended to, in Cornhill-ſtreet, Annapolis.

September 16, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the general aſſembly of Maryland, at their next ſeſſion, to paſs a law to eſtabliſh the general court for the eaſtern ſhore of this ſtate at the town of Talbot, in Talbot county, and to repeal ſo much of the act of February, 1777, as orders the ſaid eaſtern ſhore court to be held at Talbot court-houſe until a town ſhall be laid out at Dover, and a court-houſe and priſon there erected, after which the ſaid court for the eaſtern ſhore ſhall be for ever held at Dover.

September 2, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the veſtry of Saint Margaret's, Weſtminſter pariſh, intend to petition the general aſſembly of Maryland for a law to empower them to apply the rents ariſing from the glebes of the ſaid pariſh towards payment of a debt due from the ſaid pariſh to the reverend William Hanna, late of the ſaid pariſh, deceaſed. 8w

Signed, per order,
BENJAMIN FISH, Regiſter.

August 25, 1788.

To be SOLD to the higheſt bidder, on the premiſes, on Thurſday the 20th of November, if fair, if not the next fair day,

A VALUABLE TRACT of LAND, belonging to Francis Lewis Taney, being in Saint Mary's county, on the weſtern ſhore of Patuxent river, together with another tract adjoining, (alſo ſome negroes,) the whole contains between 9 hundred and a thouſand acres and is part of DELABROOKE MANOR, except about ninety acres of the Reſerve; there is on the ſaid land, a good dwelling houſe, barn, and ſeveral other convenient houſes, ſituated on the river, and certainly is equal to any for fiſhing and water-fowling; it is fertile, well timbered, and produces remarkably kind; near half the land is in woods, and abounds in good water and fruit-trees of excellent ſorts, beſides apple and peach orchards; this ſeat would afford many good meadows with very little expence and trouble; the whole is in good repair, and rented for the next year enſuing.—Such as are inclined to purchaſe may obſerve, that one fourth of the purchaſe money muſt be paid on the day of ſale, and the balance thereof on bond with approved ſecurity, payable in three payments, one third on the twentieth day of November, ſeventeen hundred and eighty-nine, one third that day twelve months, and the balance on the twentieth of November, ſeventeen hundred and ninety-one.—Whoever purchaſes the ſaid land ſhall have immediate poſſeſſion given, with the advantages and profits ariſing from the next year's rent.—The ſale will begin at one o'clock.—Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe by private contract may apply to

RAPHAEL TANEY, Attorney
for FRANCIS LEWIS TANEY.

Annapolis, October 1, 1788.

OBSERVING a number of debtors to the ſtate, as well as other individuals, are often in want of ſome kind of certificates, and at a loſs where to get them on proper terms for their money, and the holders of certificates when in want of caſh for them, are likewiſe at a loſs for a market, for want of ſome particular place to apply, where they could be on a certainty of getting an exchange on reaſonable terms.

The ſubſcriber being well acquainted with the different kind of certificates and their paſſing value, has induced him to offer his ſervice to provide, and inform thoſe that do or may want, that by lodging the needful he will ſupply them with certificates, or caſh, at a ſhort notice, on reaſonable terms, on paying a moderate commiſſion. There being a number, who have payments to make in certificates to the treaſury, that live at a conſiderable diſtance, many of whom wiſh to make payments as they provide money for that purpoſe, are prevented for want of the certificates, and not being convenient to ride 50 or 100 miles to get them and make a ſmall payment; thoſe who are thus ſituated that wiſh to be provided with certificates, and have them placed to their credit, by forwarding the money at any time may depend on being furniſhed with certificates, and payment made to their orders, on as good terms as if they were preſent, by their

Humble ſervant,
JAMES WILLIAMS.

Annapolis, April 19, 1788.

THE ſubſcribers being very anxious that an immediate payment of what is due them be made, that they may be enabled to comply with their engagements; in order to facilitate the collection, have appointed Mr. JOHN WATKINS, to call upon thoſe who have accounts with them, for the ſame, whoſe receipt ſhall be good; they beg that this notice be particularly attended to, as it is not in their power to give any further indulgence; thoſe who incline to call and pay at Annapolis, will always find a perſon at their [illegible] on the Dock, or at the treaſury-office, ready to receive.

THOMAS and BENJAMIN HARWOOD.

Charles county, September 12, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber (a ſecurity for SAMUEL LUCKET, late inſpector of Chickamuxon warehouſe, and ſince an inſolvent debtor,) intends to petition the general aſſembly of Maryland, at their next meeting, for an act authoriſing him to ſell, and apply to his own uſe, two hogſheads of tobacco in ſaid warehouſe, inſpected ſome time in the year 1785, and not as yet called for, to contribute, in ſome degree, to his relief from that heavy expence which he has been at in conſequence of his ſuretyſhip.

BEN. BENSON.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the next general aſſembly, for the removal of PILES WAREHOUSE, on Piles creek, in Charles county, from where it now ſtands to Wood Land point, on ſaid creek. Application will alſo be made to the next general aſſembly, by the ſufferers, to be reimburſed their loſs on eighty-two hogſheads of tobacco, damaged in ſaid Piles warehouſe by the freſh and tide on the 24th of July laſt.

Notice is likewiſe hereby given, that application will be made to the next general aſſembly, for the removal of CEDAR POINT WAREHOUSE, in Charles county, from where it now ſtands to a place of ſafety. Application will alſo be made to the next general aſſembly, by the ſufferers, to be reimburſed their loſs on eighty hogſheads, or more, of tobacco damaged in the ſaid Cedar Point warehouſe, and waſhed out of the ſame by the tide on the 24th day of July laſt.

PROPOSALS,
For Printing by Subſcription,
BY
ISAAC COLLINS,
IN TRENTON,
THE

HOLY BIBLE,

CONTAINING
The OLD and NEW TESTAMENT;
WITH THE
Apocrypha and Marginal Notes.

CONDITIONS:

I. This work, to be contained in one large volume, Quarto, of nine hundred and eighty-four pages, will be reprinted page for page with the Oxford edition, on a beautiful new type, and good paper. An index will be added; and alſo the Scripture meaſures, weights and coins.

II. The price to ſubſcribers, for the volume, well bound, four Spaniſh dollars; one dollar to be paid at the time of ſubſcribing, the remainder on delivery of the book.

III. The work to be put to preſs as ſoon as three thouſand copies ſhall be ſubſcribed for, and to be finiſhed without delay.

The Editor has been encouraged, by a number of reſpectable characters, to offer the above propoſals to the public, under a conviction that a handſome American edition of the Bible, in Quarto, will, at this time, be both ſeaſonable and acceptable, as no part of the money will go out of the country.

This conſideration, it is hoped, will be an inducement to ſubſcribe, and of courſe promote the more frequent reading of this moſt invaluable book in private families. He therefore wiſhes to attract the attention, and obtain the countenance of people of all denominations; not doubting, but that, in the execution of the work, he will be able to give ample ſatiſfaction, both as to its accuracy and neatneſs.

Subſcriptions will be received by Hugh Gaine and Edmund Prior, New-York; by Joſeph Crukſhank and William Young, Philadelphia; by Townſend and Patton, Baltimore; and by the editor in Trenton.

It is requeſted, that the leading characters of all the different denominations of Chriſtians in the United States, who may feel diſpoſed to promote this undertaking, will, as early as may be, grant their aſſiſtance in procuring ſubſcriptions—and that the ſeveral printers of news-papers in the union will be pleaſed to inſert the above propoſals in their papers.

To all whom it may concern.

☞ Mr. Iſaac Collins has, for many years laſt paſt, been, and ſtill is, printer to the ſtate of New-Jerſey: Having by this means had the more frequent opportunities to ſee his work, I have had abundant proof of the accuracy and correctneſs of his publications, as well as of his remarkable attention to buſineſs.

WIL. LIVINGSTON.

Trenton, 11th September, 1788.

Cæcil county gaol, September 18, 1788.

THE ſubſcriber hereby gives notice, that he intends to petition the honourable the general aſſembly at November ſeſſion, that a law may paſs for liberating him from confinement, for debts which he is not able to pay.

ISAAC REYNOLDS.

September 10, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the juſtices of Dorcheſter county intend to prefer a petition to the next general aſſembly of Maryland, to make the road which leads from Talbot-town to A[illegible] ferry a public road.

Charles county, October 6, 1788.

NEGROES, And OTHER PROPERTY, For SALE, on CREDIT.

To be SOLD by the ſubſcriber, on Tueſday the ſecond day of December next, at Benfield, the place of his preſent reſidence,

SUNDRY DRAUGHT HORSES, COWS and CALVES, and young HOGS, together with the crop of INDIAN CORN and FODDER made on ſaid plantation. Alſo, to be SOLD, at Cauſin Manor, on Friday the 2d day of January next, ſundry LIKELY YOUNG NEGROES, conſiſting of MEN, WOMEN and CHILDREN. Two years credit will be given for payment of the NEGROES, and ſix months credit for the OTHER PROPERTY. Bond, with approved ſecurity, on intereſt from the day of ſale, will be required. In caſe either of the ſales ſhould be prevented by wet weather, it is to be held on the next fair day.

6w G. B. CAUSIN.

October 8, 1788.

FOR SALE,

At PUBLIC VENDUE, agreeably to the laſt will and teſtament of Doctor NICHOLAS BERRY, late of Montgomery county, deceaſed, to diſcharge his juſt debts, on Monday the firſt of December, if fair, if not the next fair day, for READY MONEY, on the premiſes,

ABOUT 200 acres of LAND, or perhaps more, of that well known TRACT of LAND, called CHARLES and BENJAMIN, lying near Rock creek, in Montgomery county—ſeven miles from the court-houſe, eighteen from George-town, and about the ſame diſtance from Bladenſburg. This land is equal, if not ſuperior, to any land in the ſame county, for tobacco, Indian corn and ſmall grain; there are 20 or 30 acres cleared, and under good fence, and with a little expence may clear a valuable meadow of about 10 or 12 acres; the uncleared land is exceeding well timbered and lies level, is capable of any improvement. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe ſaid land, may view it, and will be ſhewn it, by the ſubſcriber, who lives on the plantation.

ELEANOR BERRY, Executrix.

N. B. All perſons having claims againſt the above eſtate are earneſtly requeſted to bring them in, legally atteſted, on that day, for final ſettlement, as the ſubſcriber will not hold herſelf liable to any future charges that may come againſt the above eſtate. Thoſe indebted are deſired to make immediate payment, or elſe legal meaſures will be taken without reſpect to perſons.

E. B.

Port-Tobacco, September 19, 1788.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, a Man Slave named GEORGE, a dark mulatto, about ſix feet high, ſlender made, with large and long arms, he has loſt one of his fore teeth, and has ſeveral remarkable ſcars on his face and neck, occaſioned by being ſeverely wounded with a knife by a fellow who attempted to murder him ſome time ago, one of theſe ſcars is below his under lip, another from the upper part of his right cheek acroſs his neck, and two others acroſs the back part of his neck, which have left marks reſembling thoſe frequently ſeen on Africans; he had on and took with him an oſnabrig coat and overalls, London brown ſuperfine broad cloth coat, a white linen jacket, two ſtriped jackets, a pair of yellow laſting breeches, white and brown thread ſtockings, white and brown linen ſhirts, new ſhoes and metal buckles. Whoever apprehends and delivers the ſaid ſlave to me at this place, ſhall receive TWELVE DOLLARS REWARD, including therein all charges whatever.

J. H. STONE.

August 15, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcribers intend to petition the general aſſembly, at their next ſeſſion, to paſs an act to aid certain defects in the conveyance of the northernmoſt moiety of a tract of land in Cæcil county, called MORRIS'S NECK.

WILLIAM M. TENNENT,
FRANCIS BAKER.

WHEREAS I made over a tract of land, lying on Little Choptank river, in Dorcheſter county, to William Steele, for which I received his bond, which he never diſcharged, and who ſince died inſolvent; I therefore do give this public notice, that I intend to petition the general aſſembly for an act to paſs, confirming my title to the ſaid tract of land.

ROBERT WILSON.

Calvert county, September 5, 1788.

THE veſtry and pariſhioners of All Saints pariſh, intend to petition the general aſſembly, at their next ſeſſion, for an act to aſſeſs the pews of the church for the maintenance of a miniſter. 8w

Signed, per order,
SAMUEL MEAD, Regiſter.

ANNAPOLIS:
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SAMUEL GREEN.